Ohio
Agricultural Experiment Station

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NEW MONOGRAPH BULLETINS

The following publications are now available for distribution and will be sent free to anyone asking for them. In order to avoid waste the bulletins of the Monograph series are not sent to a general mailing list. Instead brief summaries or abstracts will be sent from time to time to all on the Monograph list so that they may have an opportunity to secure any bulletins on subjects in which they are interested.

No. 395, Mineral and Vitamin Requirement of Pigs, with special reference to the effect of diet on bone development, by G. Bohstedt, R. M. Bethke, B. H. Edgington, and W. L. Robison. This is a technical bulletin, presenting a rather extended and detailed account of a series of eight experiments. Articles of a popular nature interpreting these data will appear shortly in the Bimonthly Bulletin.

No. 396, Variations in Costs of Producing Corn, Wheat, and Other Crops in Greene County, Ohio, by J. I. Falconer and J. F. Dowler. Cost-of-production data were collected from a group of representative farms, during the five years, 1920-1924. The data are tabulated and the several items in the cost of production under the different farm methods and on the different soils of the several farms are analyzed.

No. 397, Corn Stalks Vs. Field Plots as a Guide to the Fertility Requirements of the Corn Crop, by F. A. Welton, V. H. Morris, and R. W. Gerdel. This bulletin reports the more important results secured in a study of the value of "corn stalk tests" as a guide to the nitrogen and potash needs of the corn crop. The results from extensive tests were so variable and unreliable, that the authors advise farmers of the State against the use of this method as a guide in choosing fertilizers of the corn crop.

No. 398, Hogging Down Corn, by W. L. Robison, gives the results of experiments involving shotes of different weight in hogging down corn at different stages of maturity alone and with different supplements in various combinations.

No. 399, The Relation of Weather to the Date of Planting Potatoes in Northern Ohio, by John Bushnell. The best time to plant fits the growing period of the crop to the most favorable weather. With rural varieties, which are grown in northern Ohio, this is accomplished by planting at such a time that tubers develop during the cool weather of fall and maturity coincides with the end of the growing season.

No. 400, The Phosphorus Intake of Pre-school Children as Shown by a Dietary Study Made by the Individual Method, by Hughina McKay. This is a contribution to the knowledge of the food needs, and more particularly the phosphorus requirement, of children. The actual food eaten by each of 55 children was weighed for a period of four consecutive days, and the data are here classified and analyzed.

No. 401, Prevention and Control of Stomach Worms and Nodular Worms in Lambs, by D. S. Bell. The experiments here reported show the efficiency of various methods of management, alone or in combination with medicinal treatments, in preventing or controlling stomach-worm and nodular-worm infestation in lambs raised from infested, untreated ewes.

No. 402, The Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Station, by Director C. G. Williams. This is a progress report on the Station's work for the year ending June 30, 1926. In 156 pages the important new lessons gleaned from the experimental and research work of the several departments are briefly presented. Much of the information is of a practical as well as scientific nature. This number is being mailed to all whose names are on the Bimonthly mailing list. It will be sent to others upon request.

No. 403, The Timing of Apple Scab Sprays, by H. C. Young and Curtis May. The life cycle of the apple scab fungus is described briefly. The conditions affecting ascospore expulsion are discussed and data showing the time and amount of ascospore discharge at various points in the State are presented. A method of procedure is given for the prediction of periods of ascospore discharge and infection. The most effective sprays were those applied just previous to the predicted infection periods. The stage of development of the tree was found to be no indicator of the proper time to spray for scab. Scab sprays were found to be effective over a comparatively short period.

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Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio